United Nations A/62/829

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 May 2008
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-second session
Agenda item 70 (e)
Promotion and protection of human rights: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Letter dated 5 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing concerning the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In that regard, I have the honour to transmit the annexed joint communiqué signed by the States parties to the Convention. I should be very grateful if it could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 70 (e). I should also like to request that the communiqué be made available at the commemorative ceremony to take place on 12 May 2008.

(*Signed*) Claude **Heller**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

08-32918 (E) 060508 070508

Annex to the letter dated 5 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

Joint communiqué

3 May 2008

The Governments of Bangladesh, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Mali, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, San Marino, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain and Tunisia celebrate today the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol.

We, the States parties to the Convention, firmly believe that this instrument represents a landmark for human rights in promoting, protecting and ensuring the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, in promoting the respect for their inherent dignity and in recognizing the richness of the diversity of the human family as well as the importance for persons with disabilities of their individual autonomy and independence.

We are convinced that the implementation of this comprehensive and integral Convention will strengthen our resolve to promote and protect the human rights and dignity of persons with disabilities and will make a significant contribution to redress their profound social disadvantages and promote their participation in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres with equal opportunities. It constitutes also a very important step forward in the consolidation of the social development of our countries.

Therefore, as we commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights this year, we welcome the fact that a significant number of States around the world are in the process of signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and we look forward to its becoming a universal instrument.

United Nations A/62/830–S/2008/299

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 May 2008

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 16
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Identical letters dated 5 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the attached Statements of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 4 and 5 May 2008 (see annex, enclosures 1 and 2).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 16, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Irakli **Alasania**
Permanent Representative

08-32937 (E) 120508

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Enclosure 1

Statement of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia

The Information and Press Department of the Russian Foreign Ministry issued a press release, which, based on information provided by Sokhumi, claims that two Georgian unmanned reconnaissance drones were allegedly downed by the air defence systems of the separatist regime's illegal armed units in the security zone, on 4 May 2008.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia declares with full responsibility that the above-mentioned "information" is yet another provocation of the Russian Federation, which aims at facilitating its military intervention by providing information and propaganda support.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia would like to focus the international community's attention on the fact that the Russian Foreign Ministry acknowledged, in its above-mentioned press release, the presence of the separatists' air defence systems in the security zone and moreover, qualified as lawful their attack on Georgia's unmanned air vehicle. It indicates clearly that the Russian Federation's so-called peacekeeping operation conducted under the umbrella of the Commonwealth of Independent States has evolved into a complete fiction and can be seen as nothing but an open military aggression against Georgia aimed at annexing a part of its internationally recognized sovereign territory.

Unarmed unmanned air vehicles of the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs always used to fly, still fly and will continue to do so in Georgia's sovereign airspace in order to obtain full information on military intervention of the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation's attempt to restrict, through so-called peacekeeping troops, Georgia's sovereign right to exercise control over its own airspace is directed at an escalation of the conflict and threatens international peace and security.

Tbilisi, 4 May 2008

Enclosure 2

Statement of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia

On 4 May 2008, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation circulated a piece of misinformation which claims that two Georgian unmanned reconnaissance aerial vehicles (UAVs) were allegedly shot down by "air defence systems" of the separatist regime in the security zone. On the same day the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia made an official statement in which it pointed out that the aforesaid information was yet another provocation aimed at facilitating military intervention by the Russian Federation by providing information and propaganda support. In their official statements, the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Defence of Georgia flatly denied the above "information" as well.

On 5 May 2008, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia addressed the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Georgia, Mr. Jean Arnault. The Georgian side strongly urged the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia to immediately institute an investigation regarding the presence and utilization of "air defence systems" by the Abkhaz separatists in the security zone and to inform the international community about the results of the investigation in the shortest possible time.

On 5 May 2008, the Georgian side transmitted a note to the Russian side concerning Georgia's withdrawal from the agreement of 19 April 1995 on cooperation between the Ministry of Defence of Georgia and the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation in the anti-aircraft defence sphere.

Tbilisi, 5 May 2008

United Nations A/62/831

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 May 2008

Original: English

Sixty-second session
Agenda item 56
Globalization and interdependence

Letter dated 4 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as the representative of the current Chairperson the Southern African Development Community, Levy Patrick Mawanawasa, President of the Republic of Zambia, I have the honour to transmit herewith the communiqué of the twenty-seventh ordinary summit, held in Lusaka on 16 and 17 August 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 56.

(*Signed*) L. **Kapambwe**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

08-32969 (E) 130508

Annex to the letter dated 4 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Communiqué of the summit of the Southern African Development Community

17 August 2007

1. The Summit of Heads of State and government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) was held in Lusaka, Republic of Zambia from August 16 to 17, 2007.

2. The Summit was officially opened by the Right. Hon. Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho and SADC Chairperson, Mr. Pakalitha Mosisili.

3. Summit elected His Excellency Mr. Levy Patrick Mwanawasa, the President of the Republic of Zambia and His Excellency Mr. Thabo Mbeki, the President of the Republic of South Africa as Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of SADC respectively.

4. Summit elected His Excellency Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the President of the Republic of Angola and His Majesty King Mswati III of the Kingdom of Swaziland as Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation respectively.

5. The Summit was attended by the following Heads of State and Government:

Angola	H.E. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos
Botswana	H.E. President Festus Mogae
DRC	H.E. President Joseph Kabila
Lesotho	The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Pakalitha Mosisili
Madagascar	H.E. President Marc Ravalomanana
Malawi	H.E. President Bingu wa Mutharika
Mauritius	The Hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam
Mozambique	H.E. President Armando Emilio Guebuza
Namibia	H.E. President Hifikepunye Pohamba
South Africa	H.E. President Thabo Mbeki
Swaziland	His Majesty King Mswati III

United Republic of Tanzania	H.E. President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete
Zambia	H.E. President Levy P. Mwanawasa (SC)
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Robert G. Mugabe

6. The following organisations were also represented at the Summit: African Union, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD): Economic Commission for Africa; Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

7. His Excellency President Mwanawasa, host of the 27th Summit welcomed the SADC Heads of State and Government and other delegates to the Republic of Zambia.

8. In his address to the opening session of the Summit, the Outgoing Chairperson, the Right Honourable Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili of the Kingdom of Lesotho, thanked Member States for the support rendered to him during his tenure of office since the 2006 Summit. He noted the progress made towards deeper regional integration and efforts to achieve the Free Trade Area in 2008. He also called for a review of the regional energy situation, the removal of all barriers to facilitate the movement of goods, including an effective operationalisation of corridors to alleviate the inhibiting costs of transport especially for landlocked SADC Member States. He handed over the SADC Chairpersonship to His Excellency President Mwanawasa, of the Republic of Zambia.

9. In accepting the SADC Chairpersonship to His Excellency President Mwanawasa thanked the Outgoing Chairperson for the progress achieved during his leadership of SADC. President Mwanawasa undertook to provide effective leadership towards the operationalisation of the FTA in 2008, consolidate and accelerate preparations towards the Customs Union.

10. The Summit received the Report from the outgoing Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Mr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete. Summit noted the Report which highlighted the implementation of the Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ (SIPO) and in particular human resources requirements for its implementation.

11. Summit noted the consolidation of democracy and political stability in the region. In this regard, Summit noted the peaceful and orderly manner in which the people of DRC, the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Republic of Madagascar and the Republic of Zambia exercised their democratic rights as they voted in the presidential and parliamentary elections held in their respective countries. Summit noted that SADC observer Missions were present and pronounced the elections peaceful, credible, free and fair, transparent and professionally managed.

12. The Summit congratulated the people of the DRC, the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Republic of Madagascar and the Republic of Zambia for these elections.

13. The Summit was briefed that the negotiations between Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) and both factions of the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) were progressing smoothly. Summit commended President Thabo Mbeki. Summit welcomed the progress and encouraged the parties to expedite the process of negotiations and conclude work as soon as possible so that the next elections are held in an atmosphere of peace allowing the people of Zimbabwe to elect the leaders of their choice in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility.

14. Summit took note of the Report of the Executive Secretary on the economic situation in Zimbabwe and mandated the SADC Ministers responsible for finance to use the Report of the Executive Secretary in consultations with the Government of Zimbabwe and draw up an economic plan to support Zimbabwe.

15. Summit launched the SADC Brigade consisting of, military, police and civilian components from all SADC Member States which was set up under the provisions of the African Union which recommends that each of its Five (5) Regional Economic Communities (RECs) should have a standby capacity for peace support operations on the Continent.

16. Summit received the Report of the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration on the review of the implementation of the SADC Free Trade Area and noted that there is a basis to declare the SADC Free Trade Area in 2008.

17. Summit noted progress made in the preparation of the SADC Customs Union Road Map and urged the Ministerial Task Force to accelerate the completion of this work and reaffirmed its earlier decisions on the need to accelerate the implementation of related trade and economic programmes.

18. Summit reviewed the recent economic developments in the region and noted with satisfaction that the region registered positive economic growth. Summit urged Member States to continue implementing sound macroeconomic policies that enhance the increasing macroeconomic convergence.

19. Summit held a special session focusing on strategies to accelerate regional infrastructure development to support deeper regional integration and development. To this effect, Summit directed the Secretariat to work out the details of a regional Master Plan for Infrastructure Development in close cooperation with Member States.

20. Summit noted progress being made in the implementation of the Maseru Declaration on Combating HIV and AIDS. The achievements include the approval

of the Framework for Operationalising the SADC HIV and AIDS Regional Fund, the training of 80 officials from Member States as Trainers of Trainers in HIV and AIDS mainstreaming, the development of core indicators for tracking progress in the implementation of the Maseru Declaration and other commitments and the development of a Framework for identifying and documenting Best Practices in the region.

21. The Summit reviewed the food security situation in the region and noted that Malawi and Zambia have a cereal surplus.

In response to humanitarian assistance requirements in the region and within the SADC cooperation framework, Malawi pledged a donation of 5 000 metric tones to Swaziland and 5 000 metric tones to Lesotho. Zambia donated 10 000 tones to the Region through World Food Programme.

22. Summit noted the progress made towards achieving the set target of 50% women representation in decision making and reaffirmed its commitment to attain this target. Summit noted progress on the negotiations of the protocol on gender and development and agreed to defer its signature to allow some Member States to conclude their internal consultations.

23. Summit also received a Declaration from the 2007 SADC First Spouses Summit that took place in Lusaka under the theme: "Accelerating Progress in Achieving Gender Equality".

24. Summit noted, with satisfaction, the progress being made towards the construction of the SADC Headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana and approved a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) underwriting the financing of the project.

25. Summit took note of the progress made in the preparations of the SADC International Conference on Poverty and Development that will be held in Mauritius in April 2008. The SADC Ministerial Consultative Conference with International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) will be held back to back with this Summit Conference.

26. Summit signed the following legal instruments:

i) Agreement to Amend Article 22 of the SADC Treaty;
ii) Agreement to Amend the Protocol on the Tribunal
iii) Agreement to Amend Annex VI to the Protocol on Trade;
iv) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) amongst SADC Member States on the SADC Headquarters;
v) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the establishment of the SADC Standby Brigade.

*27. The Summit noted the retirement of President F Mogae of the Republic of Botswana and thanked President Mogae for the invaluable contribution he has made to deepening SADC economic integration and cooperation.

28. The Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Zambia for the warm hospitality extended to all delegates and facilities provided.

29. His Excellency President Levy Patrick Mwanawasa (SC) officially closed the Summit. The 2008 Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government will be held in the Republic of South Africa

* President F. Mogae of the Republic of Botswana is scheduled to leave office on 31 March 2008.

United Nations A/62/832–S/2008/301

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 May 2008
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 17
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Identical letters dated 6 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed from 8 to 30 April 2008 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Permanent Representative

08-33059 (E) 080508 090508

Annex to the identical letters dated 6 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 8 to 30 April 2008, inclusive

Air violations

On 8 April 2008:

- Between 1108 and 1220 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace; they entered over Dayr Mimas, circled over all regions of Lebanon, then left over Alma al-Sha'b;
- Between 1320 and 1830 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the area of Kafr Shuba.

On 13 April 2008:

- Between 0903 and 0935 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace; they entered over the occupied Shab'a Farms, circled between Beirut and the South, then left over the sea off Naqurah;
- Between 1250 and 1320 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the towns of al-Marj and 'Ambaq;
- Between 1500 and 1530 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the towns of Ham and Ma'rabun.

On 14 April 2008:

- Between 0930 and 1045 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the areas of Bint Jubayl and Tibnin. Enemy warplanes flew over the same areas at high altitudes between 1015 and 1045 hours;
- Between 1400 and 1430 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the area of al-Rihan;
- Between 1600 and 1900 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the areas of Bint Jubayl and Tibnin.

On 16 April 2008, between 1045 and 2000 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the areas of Tibnin, Bint Jubayl, Kafr Shuba and the Shab'a Farms.

On 19 April 2008, between 0715 and 0800 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the region of the South at high altitude.

On 21 April 2008:

- Between 0300 and 0330 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Naqurah area;
- Between 0700 and 1115 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area.

On 23 April 2008:

- Between 0935 and 1020 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace; they entered over the sea off Damur, circled over the Western Bekaa, the South and the Shuf, then left over the sea off Kafr Kila;
- Between 1900 and 2310 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the regions of the South and the Bekaa.

On 26 April 2008, between 1700 and 1730 hours, then once again between 2000 and 2100, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Naqurah area.

On 28 April 2008:

- Between 1056 and 1125 hours, eight Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace; they entered over Rumaysh heading northeast, proceeded as far as Hirmil, then left over the sea off Naqurah;
- Between 1100 and 1103 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace; they entered over the sea off Byblos (Jubayl) heading east, proceeded as far as Hirmil, and circled between the Bekaa and the North. They then proceeded south as far as Beirut and north as far as Tripoli, circling between the North, the Bekaa, Beirut and the Shuf. All of the warplanes left over the sea off Naqurah at 1205 hours.

On 29 April 2008, between 1140 and 1330 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area.

On 30 April 2008, between 2010 and 2020 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the area of Tibnin at high altitude.

Sea violations

On 10 April 2008, at 0300 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters shined a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 35 minutes.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 9 April 2008, at 0730 hours, a Merkava tank belonging to the Israeli enemy was observed inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory at position *shin* 11, east of the Mays al-Jabal-Mahaybib road. The said tank proceeded to point its cannon towards Lebanese Army position *lam mim* 11 at Mays al-Jabal for 15 minutes before leaving the area.

On 11 April 2008, at 1900 hours, seven cows entered Lebanese territory near Bawwabat Hasan, whereupon elements of the Indian contingent serving in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) proceeded to turn them back.

On 12 April 2008, at 2215 hours, an Israeli enemy patrol shined a searchlight for 10 seconds from within the Occupied Palestinian Territory opposite Marun al-Ra's towards the Lebanese Army position at Talat Marun al-Ra's.

On 13 April 2008, at 1900 hours, five members of an Israeli enemy patrol violated the line of withdrawal and proceeded for approximately 50 metres in the area of al-Shahal (on the outskirts of Shab'a). The patrol left at 2030 hours.

On 14 April 2008, at 2034 hours, the Israeli enemy shined a searchlight for two minutes from the western gate of the Zar'it barracks inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory towards the Tarbikha gate-Marwahin triangle and Jabal Balat.

On 15 April 2008, at 0812 hours, a Merkava tank belonging to the Israeli enemy at position *shin* 11, east of the Mays al-Jabal-Mahaybib road, pointed its cannon towards Lebanese Army observation post *lam mim* 11 at Mays al-Jabal.

On 16 April 2008:

- At 1500 hours, four tents belonging to the Israeli enemy were observed in the area of al-Shahal (Shab'a Farms), inside the barbed wire strip in occupied Lebanese territory. Another tent was observed between the Radar and al-Shahal positions, inside the occupied Shab'a Farms;
- At 2024 hours, Israeli enemy forces shined a searchlight for five seconds from the western gate of the Zar'it barracks towards the Marwahin triangle and the Jabal Balat position of the 61st Brigade of the Lebanese Army.

On 19 April 2008, at 1645 hours, seven cows belonging to the Israeli enemy crossed the line of withdrawal, reaching Birkat Ba'thanil (opposite Kafr Shuba) on the Lebanese side. They left Lebanese territory at 1655 hours.

On 21 April 2008, at 1330 hours, 20 cows belonging to the Israeli enemy crossed the line of withdrawal, reaching Birkat Ba'thanil (opposite Kafr Shuba) on the Lebanese side. They left Lebanese territory at 1400 hours.

On 24 April 2008, fifty cows belonging to the Israeli enemy coming from the occupied Shab'a Farms crossed the line of withdrawal and headed towards Lebanese territory, reaching Birkat Ba'thanil (on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba). The cows entered in three groups: seven cows entered at 0700 hours and then left at 0725 hours, while 28 entered at 1620 hours, followed by 15 more at 1954 hours. All cows from the latter two groups left at 2005 hours.

On 25 April 2008, twelve cows belonging to the Israeli enemy coming from the occupied Shab'a Farms crossed the line of withdrawal and headed towards Lebanese territory, reaching Birkat Ba'thanil (on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba). The cows entered in two groups: three cows entered at 0550 hours and then left at 0557 hours; nine cows entered at 1835 hours and then left at 1855 hours.

On 27 April 2008, thirty-six cows belonging to the Israeli enemy coming from the occupied Shab'a Farms crossed the line of withdrawal and headed towards Lebanese territory, reaching Birkat Ba'thanil (on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba). The cows entered in two groups: 12 cows entered at 1830 hours, while 24 others entered at 1920 hours. All of the cows left at 1952 hours.

On 30 April 2008, thirteen cows belonging to the Israeli enemy coming from the occupied Shab'a Farms crossed the line of withdrawal and headed towards Lebanese territory, reaching Birkat Ba'thanil (on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba). The cows entered in two groups: eight cows entered at 0619 hours and then left at 0708 hours, while five others entered at 1805 hours and then left at 1812 hours.

United Nations A/62/833–S/2008/302

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 May 2008
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 17
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Identical letters dated 6 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical table of the violations committed by Israel by air, land and sea during the month of April 2008 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

08-33053 (E) 090508 120508

Annex to the identical letters dated 6 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing Israeli violations during April 2008

Air violations					*Land violations*					
Military jet	*Reconnaissance*	*Helicopter*	*Subtotal*	*Sea violations*	*Military acts of aggression*	*Field violations*	*Breaches*	*Subtotal*	*Total*	*Previous month's violations*
				Crossing of territorial waters, and firing of automatic-weapons rounds, flares and flare shells over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important posts, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, launching of flare bombs, dropping of artillery shells, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and display of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory			
9	18	—	27	1	—	18	4	22	50	94